United Nations A/54/462

General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 October 1999
English
Original: Spanish

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 20 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. This report has been prepared in fulfilment of General Assembly resolution 52/169 C of 16 December 1997 on assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador, in which the General Assembly decided, *inter alia*, to consider the question of assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador at its fifty-fourth session.

2. The report examines the major advances and obstacles during the period 1998-1999 in the efforts to make the transition in El Salvador from peace-building to sustainable development. The report contains a brief description of the economic and social situation, from the perspective of the consolidation of the peace process, and includes specific subheadings on areas in which the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has provided assistance.

3. On 7 August 1998, I sent a letter to the President of the General Assembly (A/52/1008), proposing that UNDP should be entrusted with the necessary follow-up in four areas of the Peace Agreements where matters were still pending. Up to that date it had been implemented by a small political unit with administrative support from UNDP. These activities were to have been carried out in coordination with donor Governments and other relevant actors, while the good offices of the Organization remained with the Secretariat, working in coordination with UNDP. The following are the four areas still outstanding as indicated in the letter: (a) the land transfer programme; (b) the rural settlements programme; (c) the Fund for the Protection of the Wounded and War-Disabled; and (d) the transfer of lands in excess of the constitutional limit of 245 hectares.

4. Since then, I have entrusted to UNDP the responsibility for following up the process of peace-building in El Salvador, which in addition to the monitoring of the specific issues outstanding in each of the four areas mentioned includes the exploration of mechanisms to support the Government of El Salvador in the implementation of the pending matters within a broader development agenda.

5. In order to achieve the proposed objectives, the Secretariat requested authorization from the countries that had supported the peace process in El Salvador to transfer the balance of the resources from their contributions to the United Nations Mission in El Salvador (MINUSAL) Trust Fund to a specific project formulated by UNDP for that purpose. The five donor countries that had generously supported this process approved this new mechanism. Currently those resources are allowing technical assistance

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to continue in areas critical to the consolidation of peace and development in El Salvador.

II. Economic and social situation

6. According to studies by specialized research institutes and other relevant sources, the country maintained acceptable macroeconomic indicators during 1998. Despite negative external variables, economic growth in 1998 has been estimated at 3.5 per cent, only slightly lower than the programmed targets. Inflation increased from 1.9 per cent in 1997 to 4.2 per cent in the last period of 1998.[1] Those indicators, however, have not had a visible impact on job creation or on indicators of poverty, which affects 48.7 per cent of the population, mainly in rural areas. Although poverty decreased in absolute terms during the past decade, that decline was recorded mainly in urban areas.

7. Although the effects of Hurricane Mitch on El Salvador were comparatively milder than its impact on Honduras and Nicaragua, this did not mean that the country's level of vulnerability was lower. Mitch had the effect of deepening levels of poverty for families already living in critical situations and weakening other groups which, before the disaster, had been above the threshold of extreme poverty.

8. During the December 1998 meeting of the Consultative Group for the Reconstruction and Transformation of Central America, held in Washington, D.C., a series of criteria were agreed on for the elaboration of reconstruction and transformation plans for the countries affected by Mitch, which would later be discussed at a second Consultative Group meeting at Stockholm in May 1999. The international community noted that in order to achieve support within the country as well as cooperation, the countries must consider the full participation of civil society in the formulation of plans.[2]

9. Continuing along these lines, the Government of El Salvador, under the auspices of UNDP and with the support of United Nations agencies, initiated a broad process of consultation with various sectors for the elaboration of the country document "National Reconstruction and Transformation Plan", which was presented to the Consultative Group at Stockholm. Organizations of civil society participated in this process and worked jointly with government representatives, local authorities and community representatives in defining strategic areas and projects that make up the package submitted to the international community.

10. The effort made by El Salvador in elaborating the Plan deserves to be commended; it required major commitment and consensus among the various actors involved. It is of vital importance to strengthen the exercise of democratic governance by the actors who play a determining role in defining and designing development policy in the country.

11. Over the past seven years the framework for discussion within which the strategies for international cooperation with the country have developed has been strongly influenced by two important agreements: in the political area, the Chapultepec Peace Agreements (A/46/864-S/23501, annex), and in the economic area, the structural adjustment programme. The Peace Agreements served as an important instrument in bringing the long war to an end. They led to reform and the establishment of key democratic institutions in the country, opened new areas of political empowerment for actors who were previously excluded and paved the way for the building of a democratic State. In the economic area, the structural adjustment programme made it possible to stabilize macroeconomic indicators, liberalize some sectors, enact privatization programmes and streamline State structures.

12. El Salvador's achievements of in this parallel reform process are internationally recognized, with respect to both the economy, in terms of the improvement in the production capacity of the private sector, and the establishment of democratic institutions as a result of the Peace Agreements. It is also beyond dispute that in recent years advances have been made in expanding social programmes as a response to poverty. Despite those achievements, however, these processes have not responded effectively to the problem of structural poverty, which originates in the socio-economic marginalization of large groups and is expressed through low coverage of basic services and the flaws in the markets available to this mainly rural population. The households of landless small farmers, whose incomes depend basically on agriculture, represent the poorest segment of the population. The departments most affected by the armed conflict in the past show the highest indicators of poverty, high rates of economic dependency, less access to basic services, greater degradation of natural resources and a striking prevalence of small holdings.[3] In both rural and urban areas, challenges in education, health care and housing remain great, while the progress achieved to date is still insufficient to meet the additional demand generated by population growth.[4]

13. Although the Peace Agreements have been fundamental to the establishment of key institutions, the country still faces the important challenge of consolidating these institutions. Progress in that area would expand the possibilities for democratic governance and better

functioning of institutions. The challenges in this field include creating more opportunities for citizen participation, increasing the credibility of the political system and establishing more effective mechanisms to allow for a more transparent management of the State. Social and economic programmes formulated on the basis of the Peace Agreements are aimed in particular at the reintegration of former combatants both socially and economically, while longer-term proposals, like the forum for economic and social cooperation, have not been greeted with the same enthusiasm.

14. The individuals directly involved in the war and personally affected by it suffered in various ways, from physical wounds and psychological problems to loss of opportunity, income and training, among other things, as a result of being mobilized during the conflict or displaced. These situations in themselves justified specific attention to those groups through reintegration programmes and projects. While this attention was related to the immediate post-war period, there is a growing tendency to focus on social and economic needs as an overarching phenomenon of the poverty which affects various population groups without distinction. Within this approach, attention to the problem has tended to be restructured to take into account the marginalizing effects of the conflict combined with the historical development lags in some regions of the country.

III. Democratic institutions

A. Human rights

15. Seven years after the signing of the Peace Agreements, the respect for fundamental human rights attained at the end of the conflict remains at a healthy level. There does not, however, seem to be any more impetus to extend and ensure respect for all the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

16. Meanwhile, the Office of the National Counsel for the Defence of Human Rights, the institution that ensures that claims and petitions submitted to the courts by the public are addressed with due process, has been in a state of disturbing disarray after the former Counsel left office in February 1998. A prolonged delay in appointing a new Counsel and a number of reported administrative irregularities since then have given rise to concern, affecting the efficiency and credibility of the institution. On the other hand, the fact that broad sections of society have called for these defects to be addressed and rectified shows that concern for human rights — and the protection of the institutional system guaranteeing them — remains alive in Salvadoran society.

17. The changes in the Office's administration have led to a weakening in the capacity that it had developed since its establishment, particularly in relation to some of its more important specialized entities, the branch offices. The erosion of human capital and institutions in the field of human rights, so labouriously built up, will require particular attention by the authorities concerned. Partly owing to this loss of capacity and credibility, the number of complaints to the Office by the public diminished significantly in the second half of 1998, while the number of decisions issued by the National Counsel also fell considerably.

18. All the cooperation projects aimed at strengthening the Office and developing new capacities within it fulfilled the requirements for the development of the institution's functions laid down in the Peace Agreements. It is, however, essential to intensify efforts to ensure that this birthright of the Salvadoran people is totally accessible to the public as a whole, so that, with its active and vigilant participation, temporary instability or distortion in its functioning or management does not occur again.

19. To guarantee the continued expansion and assurance of the enjoyment of all human rights is a massive undertaking, which should both run parallel with and help to shape the evolution and consolidation of the country's peace process and its economic and social development. This requires an ever-watchful commitment on the part of all State institutions and authorities. That commitment will also rely heavily on the support and generous cooperation of the international community.

B. Judicial system

20. The judiciary has made significant progress since the signing of the Peace Agreements, as is evident primarily from the independence with which it has been able to function and the firmness with which the Supreme Court of Justice has upheld its legal decisions, thus maintaining a healthy balance and respect between itself and the other State powers.

21. The judicial system took a momentous step forward in April 1998 when the new penal, criminal procedure and prison law codes came into being. A year later, the assessment by those operating and taking part in the justice sector is highly encouraging: the critical stage of transition from one penal system to another has already been successfully accomplished, even taking into account the

limitations in material and human resources and the clear need to make new efforts to train those in charge of the system to enforce the regulations more effectively.

22. As a result of the new regulations, cases of court delays have been significantly reduced and all those in custody who are not competent to engage a defence lawyer are guaranteed official assistance by a defence lawyer from the Office of the Chief State Counsel.

23. March 1999 also marked the completion of four years of existence for the Juvenile Offenders Act, which was drafted in conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Act has proved effective both in preventing problems of delays of justice and in achieving the statutory rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, in some cases with extraordinary results. The shortage of resources means that juvenile magistrates and institutions have come up against limitations in the efficient administration of correctional measures not involving juvenile detention, since the latter is intended only for cases of serious offences.

24. Moves to put the judicial profession on an institutional basis, although not yet complete, have made considerable progress, thanks to the work of the Judicial Training School and the National Council of the Judiciary, which were both established in the context of the Peace Agreements.

25. Despite this modest progress, the high levels of violence and the organized common criminality afflicting the country, which are due to a complex chain of causes and factors, have tended to distort views of the functioning of the courts, to the extent that on occasion the procedural guarantees are blamed for the rise in criminality and fostering of impunity. In that connection, a bill was put before the Legislative Assembly at the end of 1998 containing about 90 proposals for the reform of the criminal codes. The bill is currently being scrutinized by the relevant parliamentary committee. These reforms could obviously contribute to improving the law, as the President of the Supreme Court of Justice has stated. He was confident that none of the reforms would contravene constitutional guarantees and the rights enshrined in the various international instruments of which El Salvador is a signatory.

26. Criticism similar to that directed at the criminal codes has been levelled at the Juvenile Offenders Act, despite the fact that reliable studies have corroborated its effectiveness. In that context, the Legislative Assembly's Commission on the Family, Women and Children has embarked on a round of technical consultations for the purpose of a methodical review of the Act.

27. In February 1999 the Legislative Assembly approved a new Act on the National Council of the Judiciary. The Act has given rise to various expressions of concern by judges and magistrates, and complaints of professional destabilization, in view of the new authority conferred on the collegiate Council. It must be hoped that these concerns will be satisfactorily resolved, with due respect for constitutional precepts and following open and constructive dialogue between the parties and institutions concerned.

28. The Coordinating Commission of the Justice Sector has played an important role in promoting the harmonious functioning of the various institutions within the sector. Nonetheless, some deficiencies in coordination are adversely affecting the proper and effective enforcement of the new penal regulations. The lack of a crime policy, not to mention specific legislation on coordination of work, is creating a vacuum which affects the relations and coordination that such institutions need in order to proceed towards the common objective of building an effective and reliable justice administration system. Although reforming the current criminal legislation could contribute to that objective, the existing shortcomings should be rectified as a matter of even greater urgency.

29. Renewed, innovative efforts are needed to promote education and public participation in legal matters and to foster public safety in order to consolidate the peace process and democratic governance. Objective public information and training are urgently needed to prevent the rise of any false perception that there is a contradiction between the existing penal regulations — which guarantee equal rights and access to effective justice for every citizen, regardless of his or her economic, social or other condition — and the safety of the public and of a democratic State governed by the rule of law.

C. Public security

30. In 1999 the National Civil Police nearly reached its full complement of 20,000 personnel deemed sufficient by the competent authorities to meet public security needs in El Salvador. It was also fully deployed throughout the national territory, having been issued with a reasonably adequate quantity of mobile and communications equipment. In addition to reaching its full complement, on a qualitative level its major achievement as an institution has been that in carrying out its duties it has succeeded in creating and maintaining the image of a civilian force, very different from that of the now-dissolved security bodies. It has succeeded in spite of having developed in the difficult context of high

levels of common and organized criminality, which encourages tendencies and pressures that equate efficient crime-fighting with drastic police and judicial action. Despite these significant achievements, much still needs to be done to achieve the full institutionalization of the National Civil Police provided for in the peace agreements.

31. After the entry into force of the new penal regulations, ignorance of legal procedure on the part of agents and investigators, and in some cases the prosecutor's office responsible for the operational management of criminal investigations, has led to discrepancies and misunderstandings between the parties, making their work less efficient. That ignorance of legal procedure in turn has been a source of discord among prosecutors and judges.

32. In part these deficiencies are also the result of the lack of any clearly defined public security policy, which has also caused a lack of coordination and sometimes openly acknowledged discrepancies among the institutions in the sector, namely, the Ministry of Public Security, the National Civil Police, the National Public Security Academy, the Inspector General of the National Civil Police and the National Council of Public Security.

33. Most of the preceding problems as well as other deficiencies in the sector have been recognized by the authorities of those institutions. The National Council of Public Security itself fulfilled its obligations by developing various projects in which it suggested options and solutions for those very problems. It must be hoped that the newly constituted authorities will take full advantage of the important studies and recommendations made by the Council.

D. Electoral system

34. In March 1999 El Salvador held its third election process since the signing of the Peace Agreements, choosing Francisco Flores as its President. The elections were completely legitimate, and in addition were held in a climate free of the partisan confrontations which had been observed in the past.

35. Although the election as such represents a strengthening of democracy, the electoral system and the legal framework in which the elections were held were basically the same as those which governed elections during the 1980s. Of the various reforms to modernize the system which were proposed and agreed to in 1995 by a multi-party commission, only the National Registry of Natural Persons was approved that year. The Registry was intended to create and maintain a new and reliable registry which would be used as a basis for the replacement of the obsolete existing electoral role. Nevertheless, the first head of the Registry was appointed only at the end of 1997. It is expected that the new Registry will be operational for the elections in 2003.

36. Local polling places have not yet been established, despite growing electoral absenteeism, representing more than 60 per cent of eligible voters in the last election, the need to eliminate the bias in the system that tends to exclude some voters, and the difficulty of voting in rural areas far from polling centres.

IV. Integration of outstanding issues into a national development agenda

37. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Secretariat have developed a working strategy which includes both the political and the technical aspects of the outstanding issues. As in the past, those aspects relating to the intervention of good offices are being undertaken by the Secretariat in coordination with UNDP. The main objective of this mechanism is to ensure that the process of peace-building in the country receives the necessary support from the United Nations as well as from the rest of the international community and the nation itself. The operational profile of this new arrangement has been gradually defined by a wide variety of actors involved in the process, with a view to strengthening progress in democratization and promoting the resolution of pending issues, gradually incorporating them into the agenda on democratic governance and sustainable human development.

38. The Resident Coordinator has been assigned the responsibility for developing and supporting the operational aspects of the mechanism which include the following main areas:

(a) Follow-up of the implementation of the above-mentioned four areas of the Peace Agreements:

(i) Establishment of baseline information on the situation in each area;

(ii) Assessment of administrative, financial and legal problems;

(iii) Design of a strategy for each area which will include mechanisms, actors, timetables and projected results.

(b) Incorporation of issues arising from the Peace Agreements into the framework of the areas established in the UNDP cooperation programme for the country, as follows:

(i) Poverty eradication;

(ii) Democratic governance;

(iii) Sustainable development (environment, local development).

39. The monitoring and follow-up process for the four pending issues has been a slow one and has been limited by a series of crucial factors:

(a) The Peace Agreements require social and political structural changes, the implementation of which does not end with the resolution of those issues. In general it is a question of development dynamics which, in various ways and with differing levels of commitment, should gradually be adopted by governmental and local institutions as relevant aspects of the public policy agenda;

(b) The integration into the theme of development of those programmes arising out of the Peace Agreements, in particular the land reform programmes (land transfer, transfer of rural settlements and properties of more than 245 hectares), requires that a rural development policy be endowed with institutions which support and promote development of this sector;

(c) Some of the difficulties that have delayed progress in recent years in the implementation of pending aspects are of an administrative nature.

40. During this period UNDP has been at work on all outstanding issues on the agenda, achieving results in the land transfer programme and the programme on rural settlements. Only the procedural aspects of the former remain to be resolved before it is finalized, procedures which will become the responsibility of the Salvadoran Institute for Agrarian Transformation. Important progress has been reported in the latter area, with 90 per cent of its objectives having been met, although some obstacles remain with regard to the willingness of owners to negotiate and sell their property or of tenants to relocate to other properties. Its completion depends on the good will or resources of the signatories to the agreement.

41. Unfortunately, no such progress has been made on the issue of lands exceeding the constitutional limit of 245 hectares. On the contrary, there has been a clear lack of will even to open a dialogue which would lead to progress in discussing the problem. Meanwhile, small farmers are occupying lands being claimed by their former owners, but which, according to the small farmers, exceed 245 hectares and are therefore subject to transfer. The potential for the outbreak of new social conflict in this area will continue to grow if no channels are opened to reach a solution through dialogue.

42. With regard to the families of fallen combatants, despite the addition of some new beneficiaries to the programmes under the Fund for the Protection of the Wounded and War-Disabled, most of those who are entitled to these benefits have not yet received them, owing to difficulties in obtaining the required legal documents. As noted in previous reports, these problems have not been solved by the limited facilities offered by the enactment of Decree No. 1040. In 1998, groups of beneficiaries submitted to the Legislative Assembly two draft amendments to Decree No. 416 establishing the Fund; these would make the criteria and requirements for selecting and certifying the potential beneficiary population more flexible.

43. The UNDP institutional strategy provides for intervention in two major areas, namely, local development and democratic governance. Both will strengthen development, on the one hand, by promoting participation by local actors, and, from the point of view of consolidating good governance, will reconfirm the still-fragile institutions for human rights, public security and the administration of justice as being crucial to democracy. UNDP has also taken a series of specific steps to incorporate the major themes of the peace agreements into its work programme, as follows:

(a) *Reintegration*: As part of its mandate, UNDP undertook to prepare a document in 1998 analysing the outcomes of the reintegration programmes and containing some preliminary proposals for incorporating pending topics into a broader development agenda. This effort, involving the participation of various actors from both government and civil society, had to be postponed because of the damages and urgent needs resulting from Hurricane Mitch in October 1998;

(b) *Human rights*: A key aspect of the peace process has been the task of strengthening and creating institutions such as the office of the National Counsel for the Defence of Human Rights and the National Civil Police. UNDP has now begun a comprehensive review of its cooperation strategies for the institutional strengthening of the sector.

V. Financial cooperation with El Salvador

44. From 1996 to 1998, international cooperation with El Salvador declined from US $514.7 million to US $308.4 million. This downward trend represented an annual reduction in cooperation resources of 22.6 per cent.

45. Changes have also taken place in the composition of assistance to the country. While multilateral assistance represented 79.8 per cent of the total in 1997, it rose to 82.6 per cent in 1998. Within the category of multilateral aid, the United Nations system increased its share from 2.5 to 4.3 per cent of the total, although the amount has not been significant in nominal terms. Assistance from the World Bank declined from 16.2 per cent in 1996 to 9.3 per cent in 1998.

46. Besides the differences in the composition of development assistance, the areas targeted have also changed. For example, a significant decline was registered in food and humanitarian assistance, from US$ 19.3 million in 1996 to US$ 4.3 million in 1998.

47. Tables 1, 2 and 3 show the data on assistance to El Salvador in 1998, by category and area. In the case of UNDP, these figures do not include resources managed by cost-sharing with third parties, either through projects or trust funds. Contributions from bilateral donors are included in the corresponding category.

48. It should also be noted that assistance to programmes and projects arising out of the Peace Agreements has fallen considerably. In 1989, the cost of executing these projects through UNDP was about US$ 3.6 million. These resources, provided by bilateral donors (Austria, Denmark, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Spain and United States of America), were earmarked for elections, public security, justice, housing for former combatants, and local development.

49. Since the signing of the Peace Agreements, the United Nations has played a key role in monitoring compliance, formulating programmes and projects and mobilizing resources for their execution and implementation. Resources, especially grants, for peace-building activities have been cut back since 1994. Although significant progress has clearly been made since 1992 in complying with and consolidating the agreements, technical and financial cooperation are still needed to strengthen some processes that have advanced more slowly because of their complexity.

Table 1
Development assistance in 1998

Origin[1]	*Amount (US$)*	*Percentage*
Multilateral assistance		
United Nations system (except international financial institutions)		
Grants	10 912 380	3.5
Loans	0	
World Bank		
Grants	0	
Loans	23 682 030	7.7
Other international financial institutions		
Grants	1 160 788	0.4
Loans	216 680 500	70.3
Other non-United Nations agencies		
Grants	2 290 944	0.7
Loans	0	
Bilateral assistance		
Grants	50 409 982	16.3
Subtotal		
Grants	305 136 624	98.9
Loans	64 774 094	
	240 362 530	
Non-governmental organizations	3 287 692	1.1
Total		
Grants	308 424 316	100
Loans	68 061 798	
	240 362 530	

[1] Disbursement figures.

Table 2
Official development assistance by area in 1998

Categories	*Amount (US$)*	*Percentage*
Investment projects	218 338 839	70.8
Technical cooperation	85 341 901	27.7
Budgetary assistance/balance-of-payments support	132 900	0.0
Food assistance[1]	3 639 703	1.2
Emergency assistance and humanitarian aid[2]	970 973	0.3
Total	308 424 316	100

[1] Of this amount, 84 per cent is from the World Food Programme (WFP).

[2] Of the total in this category, 58 per cent represents WFP emergency food assistance.

Table 3
United Nations official development assistance in 1998*

Funds, programmes and agencies	*Amount (US$)*	*Percentage*
World Food Programme	3 604 767	33
Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization	1 299 798	12
United Nations Development Programme	3 835 590	35
United Nations Population Fund	658 059	6
United Nations Children's Fund	858 200	7.8
International Atomic Energy Agency	235 277	2
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	395 477	4
United Nations Development Fund for Women	25 212	0.2

* This table does not include Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations resources provided by the Netherlands amounting to US$ 1,132,726.

VI. Future prospects

50. With the signing of the Peace Agreements, El Salvador made a significant political and social pact to promote the renewal and democratization of State institutions and to start building a democratic State under the rule of law. Outside this political and social pact, and parallel to it, an important economic transition took place, making it possible to implement adjustment measures and reach high levels of macroeconomic stability, although at the same time accumulating a heavy social debt.

51. Seven years since the historic signing of the Peace Agreements, with most of the commitments fulfilled, the agreements are gradually assuming their real dimension as a point of departure for a long process of transformation and social renewal. The achievement of the objectives set out in the agreements, beyond their formal aspect, still require a strengthening of institutions to ensure, in the long term, the consolidation of democratic governance.

52. The democratic achievements made through the Peace Agreements are a patrimony that must be permanently maintained and reinforced, to enable Salvadoran society to build new foundations and make additional national pacts to confront and resolve the enormous challenges presented by the huge pending social debt and the need for poverty eradication and human sustainable development in a globalized, rapidly changing world.

53. The efforts at rapprochement and social consensus-building on the part of government institutions and agents of civil society in designing and planning a reconstruction programme to repair the damage caused by Hurricane Mitch reveal the Salvadoran society's huge potential for reaching greater levels of democracy and ensuring sustainable human development.

54. In view of this potential, El Salvador is facing the challenge of building a new social pact. What is needed now is a renewed unification of all national forces that will lead to a further step forward in the consolidation of State institutions, thereby strengthening the principles and mechanisms of democratic governance that formed the basis for the initial process of restoring peace in El Salvador.

Notes

[1] This result is not as favourable as the 1.9 per cent in 1997, owing to — among other causes — the impact of Hurricane Mitch on food prices during the final quarter of the year.

[2] Inter-American Development Bank, "Some ideas on aid coordination in support of the national reconstruction and transformation of Central America", Washington, D.C., 4 December 1998.

[3] Consejo Nacional para el Desarollo, "Temas claves para el plan de Nación. Propuestas de las mesas especializadas. Bases para el Plan de Nación", mesa VII, p. 120 (San Salvador, 1999).

[4] El Salvador, "Plan Nacional de Reconstrucción: Transformando El Salvador para reducir sus vulnerabilidades", May 1999.